

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
Pursuant to P.A. 331 of 2006
Section 402
Community Re-Entry Program

Section 402 of 2006 P.A. 331 requires that the Department of Corrections provide individual reports for the community re-entry program, the electronic tether program, and the special alternative to incarceration program, including information on:

- Monthly new participants.
- Monthly participant unsuccessful terminations, including cause.
- Number of successful terminations.
- End month population by facility/program.
- Average length of placement.
- Return to prison statistics.
- Description of each program location or locations, capacity, and staffing.
- Sentencing guideline scores and actual sentence statistics for participants, if applicable.
- Comparison with prior year statistics.
- Analysis of the impact on prison admissions and jail utilization and the cost effectiveness of the program.

Community Re-Entry Programs

This report will focus on Community Residential Program (CRP) prisoners and parolees housed at the Grand Rapids Corrections Center (GRCC) as well as Technical Rule Violator (TRV) parolees housed in the Grand Rapids Technical Rule Violator Center (same building, different program) and other Technical Rule Violator centers (Huron Valley and Lake County). Prisoners on electronic tether / monitoring, considered part of the CRP, are not included in this report as they are the subject of a separate electronic tether / monitoring report.

Community Residential Program (CRP)

The Community Residential Program is a very old Department program that has changed with the times. In its heyday, circa 1992, nearly 3,500 low-risk prisoners were getting re-established in the community while serving the last months of their sentences before parole. Many stayed in over a dozen corrections centers, while others when not working or in treatment programs, were under house arrest on electronic monitoring.

In 2006, due to the continuing impact of the Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) law's prohibition on housing State prisoners anywhere other than in secure institutions and camps until their full minimum sentences are served, there is one remaining correction center, in Grand Rapids. The Grand Rapids Corrections Center (GRCC) is used to house prisoners and parolees for a variety of purposes, including:

- The remaining Non-TIS Prisoners (serving under the older disciplinary credits system) have the opportunity to be placed in CRP one year before parole eligibility.
- Prisoners returned to the institution for parole violations have the opportunity to be placed in CRP after they have served four months on the parole violation and are within eight months of the end of their continuance.
- GRCC is used to provide sanction placement for parole violators in lieu of return to prison.
- GRCC is used for parolees that are not complying with restitution requirements and reside in the center until they are making earnest efforts in making consistent restitution payments.
- GRCC beds can be utilized for sanction placement, temporary parole placement, home placement when a parolee loses their telephone for electronic monitoring, and other reasons as approved by the Manager/Area Manager.

Table 1 shows the dwindling number of parolees and low-risk prisoners available to utilize the CRP which has resulted in the closing of most remaining Corrections Centers.

Table 1 - New CRP Center Participants Monthly By Location

	Benton Harbor				Saginaw				Grand Rapids				Total	
	Prisoners		Parolees		Prisoners		Parolees		Prisoners		Parolees			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Jan	11		111		10		80		11	12	93	65	316	77
Feb	15		92		17		74		7	6	74	58	279	64
Mar	12		70		12		89		11	12	67	65	261	77
Apr			12		1		27		19	8	54	79	113	87
May			1						7	12	55	91	63	103
Jun									6	3	66	106	72	109
Jul									6	3	76	72	82	75
Aug									10	4	66	108	76	112
Sep									8	6	45	86	53	92
Oct									22	1	49	102	71	103
Nov									9	7	63	69	72	76
Dec									12	2	52	62	64	64
Total	38 Closed		286 Closed		40 Closed		270 Closed		128	76	760	963	1,522	1,039
Avg	12.7		57.2		10.0		67.5		10.7	6.3	63.3	80.3	126.8	86.6

Tables 2 and 3 present active sentence information of the parolees and prisoners at the time of their admission to the CRP. In 2006, the 1,039 new CRP Center participants had 2,114 active sentences, with similar distributions to 2005 participants. The details presented in these two tables are for individual active sentences only, since a composite or cumulative minimum term would obscure offense type information.

Table 2 - Minimum Term Groups for All Active Offenses at the Time of Admission to CRP Center

Minimum Term Groups*	2005		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-12 Months	535	20.0%	518	24.5%
13-24 Months	1,269	47.4%	1,055	49.9%
25-36 Months	467	17.4%	323	15.3%
37-60 Months	273	10.2%	173	8.2%
61-120 Months	121	4.5%	43	2.0%
121+ Months	13	0.5%	2	0.1%
Life	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Offenses	2,678	100.0%	2,114	100.0%

* These Minimum Terms represent individual active sentences and disregard consecutives.

Table 3 - Offense Types for All Active Offenses at the Time of Admission to CRP Center

Offense Type	2005			2006		
	Number	Percent	Average Term*	Number	Percent	Average Term*
Nonassaultive	1,762	65.8%	25.9	1,445	68.4%	25.8
Drug	470	17.6%	23.8	349	16.5%	24.5
Assaultive	446	16.7%	40.7	320	15.1%	39.0
Total Offenses	2,678	100.0%	27.8	2,114	100.0%	27.8

* In months, these Average Terms represent individual active sentences and disregard consecutives.

Sentencing Guidelines (SGL) information has been captured in OMNI on a statewide basis since October of 2002 thus, 2003 is the first available, full year of the 1999 Legislative Sentencing Guidelines. Unfortunately, nearly 75% of the sentencing dates for the 2006 new CRP Center

participants are from before 2003 and additional complications, such as, a mix of sentences with and without SGL data, and the change in handling of SGLs with regard to probation violations, make interpreting SGL sentencing characteristics dubious at this time. Regardless, Table 4 shows that most of the actual sentences agree with the SGL ranges, though this comparison is meaningless since it represents less than one quarter of the sentences for new CRP Center participants.

Table 4 - Comparison of Actual Sentence with SGL Range for New CRP Center Participants

Actual Sentence vs. SGL Range	2005		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Below Range	7	2.1%	23	4.8%
Within Range	308	93.9%	449	93.2%
Above Range	13	4.0%	10	2.1%
Total with SGLs	328	12.2%	482	22.8%
Unknown SGLs	2,350	87.8%	1,632	77.2%
Total Offenses	2,678	100.0%	2,114	100.0%

Table 5 shows that in 2006, there were 965 successful parolees and prisoners that left the CRP. The 2006 average successful stay for parolees in the CRP Center was 16.7 days, while prisoners stayed in the CRP Center for 56.8 days, reflecting the difference in Center usage by offender type.

Table 5 - Monthly Successful CRP Center Terminations by Location

	Benton Harbor				Saginaw				Grand Rapids				Total	
	Prisoners		Parolees		Prisoners		Parolees		Prisoners		Parolees			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Jan	10		103		11		86		9	5	86	57	305	62
Feb	11		115		10		68		13	6	102	42	319	48
Mar	11		73		17		93		2	5	67	68	263	73
Apr	6		35		19		60		9	4	61	76	190	80
May			7						8	7	59	69	74	76
Jun									7	2	58	94	65	96
Jul									7	4	68	72	75	76
Aug									5	3	72	94	77	97
Sep									1	4	55	98	56	102
Oct									9	3	48	95	57	98
Nov									2	2	53	77	55	79
Dec									9	4	47	74	56	78
Total	38 Closed		333 Closed		57 Closed		307 Closed		81	49	776	916	1,592	965
Ava	9.5		66.6		14.3		76.8		6.8	4.1	64.7	76.3	132.7	80.4

Unsuccessful CRP Center terminations occurred in about 7.8% of all terminations for 2006 with parolees failing in an average of 21.6 days and prisoners failing in an average of 49.5 days. Below are typical reasons for the unsuccessful terminations shown in Table 6:

- Escape violation but returned to Corrections Center or Electronic Monitoring System home placement
- Medically / Psychologically unmanageable
- Substance abuse violations (4 is mandatory reclassification)
- Rule violator (non substance abuse)
- Failure to seek and maintain employment
- Failure to meet special conditions placed by CRP examiner, e.g.: driving
- New felony / misdemeanor
- Threatening / assaultive behavior
- Creating a disturbance
- Failure to follow rules of Corrections Center or Electronic Monitoring System
- No longer eligible due to change in Judgment of Sentence
- No longer eligible time-wise due to findings during time audit or Continuance placed by Parole Board
- As determined by Central Office or Center Area Manager/Manager

Table 6 - Monthly Unsuccessful CRP Center Terminations by Location

	Benton Harbor				Saginaw				Grand Rapids				Total	
	Prisoners		Parolees		Prisoners		Parolees		Prisoners		Parolees			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Jan	1				4		1		4	2	0	7	10	9
Feb	1				0		1		1	2	0	9	3	11
Mar	2				2		2		5	8	1	7	12	15
Apr	1				1				4	9	0	3	6	12
May									5	7	0	10	5	17
Jun									3	3	0	7	3	10
Jul									4	0	0	2	4	2
Aug									4	2	0	0	4	2
Sep									8	0	0	0	8	0
Oct									11	3	10	0	21	3
Nov									3	0	7	0	10	0
Dec									12	0	8	0	20	0
Total	5 Closed		0 Closed		7 Closed		4 Closed		64	36	26	45	106	81
Avg	1.3		0.0		1.8		1.3		5.3	3.0	2.2	3.8	8.8	6.8

The monthly new CRP Center participants, monthly successful and unsuccessful CRP Center terminations, and average lengths of stay resulted in the end of month CRP Center populations shown in Table 7.

Table 7 - End of Month CRP Center Populations by Location

	Benton Harbor				Saginaw				Grand Rapids				Total	
	Prisoners		Parolees		Prisoners		Parolees		Prisoners		Parolees			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Jan	9		61		22		35		22	21	76	36	225	57
Feb	12		38		29		40		15	18	48	43	182	61
Mar	10		33		23		34		19	18	49	33	168	51
Apr			10						32	13	43	32	85	45
May									26	11	43	44	69	55
Jun									22	9	51	49	73	58
Jul									17	8	59	47	76	55
Aug									18	7	53	61	71	68
Sep									17	9	43	49	60	58
Oct									19	4	34	56	53	60
Nov									23	9	37	48	60	57
Dec									14	7	34	36	48	43
Avg	10.3	Closed	35.5	Closed	24.7	Closed	36.3	Closed	20.3	11.2	47.5	44.5	97.5	55.7

Return to prison statistics measure a parolee's outcome at the conclusion of a standard follow-up period. Table 8 replicates a portion of the table of recidivism rates reported to the Legislature in response to *Section 409 of 2006 P.A. 331* by using a flat two year follow-up period and found that offenders paroled in 2004 had a Total Failure Rate of 46.3% (Absconds 14.2%, Technical Violators 18.3%, and New Sentence Violators 13.9%). New CRP Center participants for 2004 are the most recent participants that can have a two year follow-up period, however, they would have paroled from a mixture of years from 2004 and earlier. Thus, new CRP Center participants for 2004 will have a failure rate that averages recidivism rates for paroles in 2004 and earlier.

Table 8 - (portion of) Two-Year Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 to 2004 by Year

Year Paroled	Total Cases	Success Total	Failure Total	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence
2001	9,591	53.3%	46.7%	11.2%	23.0%	12.6%
2002	10,254	52.7%	47.3%	15.9%	18.1%	13.3%
2003	10,987	53.4%	46.6%	16.7%	16.7%	13.2%
2004	10,818	53.7%	46.3%	14.2%	18.3%	13.9%

See MPRI Quarterly Status Report, Addendum No. 15, Table 1 at www.michigan.gov/documents/corrections/MPRI_Quarterly_Status_Report_April_2007_2nd_193517_7.pdf

The CRP Center impacts jail utilization by minimizing the time a parole violator would spend in local jails waiting for return to prison as a parole technical violator or by serving the violation sanction in the CRP Center. The CRP Center impacts prison admissions by diverting eligible parole violators who would otherwise be returned to prison as technical violators.

The following CRP Centers were operated during 2005 and 2006:

Benton Harbor Corrections Center

Capacity: 85 beds

497 Waukonda Drive
Benton Harbor, MI 49022

Ceased Operations June, 2005

2005 Staffing

1.0	Correction Shift Supervisor 1
1.0	Corrections Resident Rep. - E10
7.0	Corrections Officers - E9
9.0	Total Benton Harbor Corrections Center Staff

Buena Vista Corrections Center

Capacity: 121 beds

1835 Treanor Street
Saginaw, MI 49221

Ceased Operations June, 2005

2005 Staffing

1.0	Correction Shift Supervisor 1
11.0	Corrections Officers - E9
12.0	Total Buena Vista Corrections Center Staff

Grand Rapids Corrections Center

Capacity: 160 beds

322 Front Street SW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504

2005 Staffing

1.0	Parole Probation Manager 3
2.0	Correction Shift Supervisor 1
1.0	Correction Resident Rep - E10
15.0	Corrections Officers - E9
19.0	Total Grand Rapids Corrections Center Staff

2006 Staffing

3.0
16.0
19.0

(The Grand Rapids Technical Rule Violator Center is at the same location and shares some staff.)

Technical Rule Violator Program (TRV)

The TRV program was designed as an intermediate sanction for parolees violating the conditions of their parole. Due to the volumes involved, returning parolees to prison for each violation of a parole condition is just not feasible nor is it fiscally possible. However, ignoring violation behavior completely would damage the credibility of parole supervision and encourage escalating violations that could place the public and parole agents at risk. The TRV program provides agents with a method of maintaining credibility and sanctioning parolee noncompliance, (repeatedly, if needed and eligible,) while still reserving limited prison bed space for those offenders that persist in becoming a risk to the public. Table 9 shows that absent the TRV program, nearly 2,400 more parolees would have returned to prison as parole technical violators in 2006.

Table 9 - New TRV Participants Monthly By Location

	Huron Valley		Lake County		Grand Rapids		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Jan	127	98	54	75	8	35	189	208
Feb	100	97	83	55	20	18	203	170
Mar	156	130	61	82	17	24	234	236
Apr	119	107	89	98	24	24	232	229
May	138	121	87	95	22	39	247	255
Jun	141	115	67	82	24	37	232	234
Jul	114	99	77	83	20	31	211	213
Aug	142	49	79	144	25	35	246	228
Sep	129	39	82	105	31	12	242	156
Oct	125	3	79	149	38	21	242	173
Nov	115	8	66	102	28	24	209	134
Dec	97	0	74	110	25	16	196	126
Total	1,503	866	898	1,180	282	316	2,683	2,362
Avg	125.3	72.2	74.8	98.3	29.4	26.3	223.6	196.8

New Participants to the TRV program come from near failures of the parole population. These parolees have already served their minimum sentence(s) and any continuation(s) the Parole Board deemed necessary to reduce the risk they posed to the public. Tables 10 and 11 present active sentence information of the parole violators at the time of admission to the TRV. In 2006, the 2,362 new TRV participants had 4,856 active sentences. The details presented in these two tables are for individual sentences only, since a composite or cumulative minimum term that accounts for consecutive sentences would obscure offense type information shown in Table 11.

Table 10 - Minimum Term Groups for All Active Offenses at the Time of Admission to TRV

Minimum Term Groups*	2005		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-12 Months	1,383	26.0%	1,269	26.1%
13-24 Months	2,470	46.5%	2,323	47.8%
25-36 Months	838	15.8%	728	15.0%
37-60 Months	453	8.5%	383	7.9%
61-120 Months	150	2.8%	131	2.7%
121+ Months	21	0.4%	22	0.5%
Life	0	0.0%		0.0%
Total Offenses	5,315	100.0%	4,856	100.0%

* These Minimum Terms represent individual active sentences and disregard consecutives.

Table 11 - Offense Types for All Active Offenses at the Time of Admission to TRV

Offense Type	2005			2006		
	Number	Percent	Average Term*	Number	Percent	Average Term*
Nonassaultive	3,263	61.4%	23.3	2,987	61.5%	23.3
Drug	1,136	21.4%	21.9	929	19.1%	20.7
Assaultive	916	17.2%	35.4	940	19.4%	33.2
Total Offenses	5,315	100.0%	25.1	4,856	100.0%	24.7

* In months, these Average Terms represent individual active sentences and disregard consecutives.

Sentencing Guidelines (SGL) information has been captured in OMNI on a statewide basis since October of 2002 thus, 2003 is the first available, full year of the 1999 Legislative Sentencing

Guidelines. Unfortunately, nearly 80% of the sentencing dates for the 2006 new TRV participants are from before 2003 and additional complications, such as, a mix of sentences with and without SGL data, and the change in handling of SGLs with regard to probation violations, make interpreting SGL sentencing characteristics dubious at this time. Regardless, Table 12 shows that most of the actual sentences agree with the SGL ranges, though this comparison is meaningless since it represents less than one fifth of the sentences for the new TRV participants.

Table 12 - Comparison of Actual Sentence with SGL Range for New TRV Participants

Actual Sentence vs. SGL Range	2005		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Below Range	21	4.0%	56	7.2%
Within Range	479	90.7%	701	89.8%
Above Range	28	5.3%	24	3.1%
Total with SGLs	528	9.9%	781	16.1%
Unknown SGLs	4,787	90.1%	4,075	83.9%
Total Offenses	5,315	100.0%	4,856	100.0%

New TRV participants are expected to stay in the program for about 70 days with successful participants returning to parole status. Table 13 shows that in 2006, there were 2,280 successful parolees who left the TRV. The 2006 average successful stay in the TRV was 66.2 days

Table 13 - Monthly Successful TRV Terminations by Location

	Huron Valley		Lake County		Grand Rapids		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Jan	94	99	61	74	13	21	168	194
Feb	83	74	63	64	20	12	166	150
Mar	144	91	60	69	12	28	216	188
Apr	109	91	83	60	15	19	207	170
May	134	120	55	81	17	19	206	220
Jun	110	104	67	85	18	23	195	212
Jul	100	93	87	64	28	23	215	180
Aug	114	121	76	80	14	37	204	238
Sep	124	92	69	88	21	24	214	204
Oct	106	59	77	151	20	31	203	241
Nov	107	46	73	97	24	21	204	164
Dec	93	0	81	103	16	16	190	119
Total	1,318	990	852	1,016	218	274	2,388	2,280
Avg	109.8	82.5	71.0	84.7	18.2	22.8	199.0	190.0

Unsuccessful TRV terminations occurred in about 10% of all terminations for 2006 and tended to occur in an average of 25.7 days. Below are typical reasons for the unsuccessful terminations shown in Table 14:

- Medical issues that prohibit their participation in TRV.
- The offender voluntarily terminates their status in the program.
- A new felony warrant or felony/immigration detainer is issued for the offender.
- The offender commits a violation while in TRV (e.g., substance abuse, threatening behavior/assault, excessive misconducts for non-compliance behavior, serious destruction/theft of property, smuggling dangerous contraband into facility).

Table 14 - Monthly Unsuccessful TRV Terminations by Location

	Huron Valley		Lake County		Grand Rapids		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Jan	11	16	6	4	1	12	18	32
Feb	12	10	7	3	1	6	20	19
Mar	9	12	2	5	2	4	13	21
Apr	6	13	7	16	1	5	14	34
May	11	6	8	7	1	4	20	17
Jun	18	7	6	8	2	8	26	23
Jul	17	15	5	7	2	2	24	24
Aug	17	5	4	9	1	0	22	14
Sep	4	3	19	10	8	3	31	16
Oct	20	2	4	7	15	1	39	10
Nov	14	0	2	3	10	2	26	5
Dec	8	0	2	7	9	2	19	9
Total	147	89	72	86	53	49	272	224
Avg	12.3	7.4	6.0	7.2	4.4	4.1	22.7	18.7

The monthly new TRV participants, monthly successful and unsuccessful TRV terminations, and average lengths of stay resulted in the end of month TRV populations shown in Table 15.

Table 15 - End of Month TRV Populations by Location

	Huron Valley		Lake County		Grand Rapids		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Jan	235	206	147	152	32	51	414	409
Feb	239	214	161	145	31	51	431	410
Mar	240	241	162	153	34	43	436	437
Apr	241	242	164	177	42	43	447	462
May	232	232	190	187	46	59	468	478
Jun	243	237	186	175	50	65	479	477
Jul	239	228	172	187	40	71	451	486
Aug	250	152	171	241	50	69	471	462
Sep	249	103	167	241	52	54	468	398
Oct	239	42	173	235	55	43	467	320
Nov	230	1	167	240	49	44	446	285
Dec	225	0	159	241	49	42	433	283
Avg	238.5	158.2	168.3	197.8	44.2	52.9	450.9	408.9

Return to prison statistics measure a parolee's outcome at the conclusion of a standard follow-up period. Table 16 replicates a portion of the table of recidivism rates reported to the Legislature in response to *Section 409 of 2006 P.A. 331* by using a flat two-year follow-up period and found that offenders paroled in 2004 had a Total Failure Rate of 46.3% (Absconds 14.2%, Technical Violators 18.3%, and New Sentence Violators 13.9%). New TRV participants for 2004 are the most recent participants that can have a similar two-year follow-up period, however, they would have paroled from a mixture of years from 2004 and earlier. Thus, new TRV participants for 2004 will have a failure rate that averages the recidivism rates for paroles in 2004 and earlier.

Table 16 - (portion of) Two-Year Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 to 2004 by Year

Year Paroled	Total Cases	Success Total	Failure Total	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence
2001	9,591	53.3%	46.7%	11.2%	23.0%	12.6%
2002	10,254	52.7%	47.3%	15.9%	18.1%	13.3%
2003	10,987	53.4%	46.6%	16.7%	16.7%	13.2%
2004	10,818	53.7%	46.3%	14.2%	18.3%	13.9%
See MPRI Quarterly Status Report, Addendum No. 15, Table 1 at www.michigan.gov/documents/corrections/MPRI_Quarterly_Status_Report_April_2007_2nd_193517_7.pdf						

TRV impacts jail utilization by minimizing the time an offender would otherwise spend in local jails waiting for return to prison as a parole technical violator. Parolees going to the TRV are picked up and transported to TRV within 5 business days of receiving the referral from the Area Manager. Depending on the availability of beds, the TRVs can also be used to temporarily detain offenders who are pending parole violation instead of being lodged at a local jail (this may occur if no jail beds are available).

TRV impacts prison admissions by diverting eligible parole violators who would otherwise be returned to prison as technical violators. At the end of 2006, the average time before reparole for a parole technical violator was 15.4 months. The 2006 average successful TRV stay was 66.2 days or 2.2 months which saved an average of 13.2 months per first-time TRV participant. Assuming these measures for 2006 are representative of most years and discounting for repeat TRV stays, 400 TRV beds are housing parolees that, if returned to prison, would be occupying approximately 900 prison beds.

The TRV program operated at the following locations during 2005 and 2006:

Huron Valley Technical Rule Violator Center

Capacity: 240 beds

3413 Bemis Rd
Ypsilanti, MI 48197

2005 Staffing

1.0	Parole Probation Manager 3
1.0	Parole Probation Manager 2
2.0	Secretary - E8
3.0	Correction Shift Supervisor 1
3.0	Parole Probation Officer - E
29.0	Corrections Officers - E9
2.0	Food Service Leader - Prisoner
1.0	Maintenance Mechanic - A
42.0	Total Huron Valley TRV Staff

2006 Staffing

1.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
3.0
29.0
2.0
1.0
42.0

Lake County Technical Rule Violator Center

Capacity: 240 beds

4153 South M-37
Baldwin, MI 49304

2005 Staffing

1.0	Parole Probation Manager 2
1.0	Secretary - E8
1.0	Correction Shift Supervisor 1
2.0	Parole Probation Officer - E
1.0	Corrections Transportation Officer - E9
8.0	Corrections Officers - E9
14.0	Total Lake County TRV Staff

2006 Staffing

1.0
1.0
1.0
2.0
1.0
8.0
14.0

Grand Rapids Technical Rule Violator Center

322 Front Street SW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504

Capacity: 160 beds

Began Operations August, 2004

2005 Staffing

1.0	Parole Probation Manager 2
1.0	Secretary - E8
1.0	Correction Resident Rep - E10
4.0	Parole Probation Officer – E
1.0	Corrections Officers - E9
	Corrections Shift Supervisor -1

8.0

Total Grand Rapids TRV Staff

2006 Staffing

16.0

3.0

19.0

(The Grand Rapids Corrections Center is at the same location and shares some staff.)